



By Telegraph

Great Destruction of Life and
PROPERTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Crisis in Brazil.

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER CAPTURED.

HALIFAX, June 3.

The damned basin above Jamestown, Pennsylvania, was two miles wide, five long, and seven hundred feet deep. The loss of life exceeds twelve hundred, and the property destroyed exceeds five millions. Churches, factories, warehouses, whole streets and villages were swept away.

There have been great rains throughout the Northern States; many rivers flooded, landslides and washouts numerous.

There is a crisis in Brazil. The ministry has resigned.

The American schooner Winship was captured at Sydney and stripped.

Syrian riots continue.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—oxen and cows..... J & W Pitts
Druggists' notice..... see advt

"JUSTICE SOAP" IS MANUFACTURED from the purest beef tallow, and being absolutely free from all adulterations, it will not injure the finest fabric. mar16

AUCTION SALES.

OXEN & COWS.

Tomorrow (TUESDAY), at Eleven o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

J. & W. PITTS.

33 HEAD OXEN AND COWS
1 Cow and Calf, 21 Sheep, 14 Horses.
Ex "Soudan" from Antigonish

3 Sets Harness. —ALSO— june3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Druggists' Notice

The Druggists will close their respective establishments from 8 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. during the early closing season.

N.B.—Sunday hours as usual. j3,11

Cheap Hams! - 10c. - Cheap Hams!

At J. A. EDENS,

250 Choice Retailing Hams, weighing from 15 lbs. to 25 lbs. each, perfectly sound, at 10 cts. per lb. june1,31

Placentia Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1889, Trains will be run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Leave Placentia for Whitbourne 11.15 a.m.
Leave Whitbourne for Placentia 2 p.m.

On Saturdays, at 7.30 p.m.,

And on Mondays, at 3.50 a.m.,

A SPECIAL TRAIN!

Will leave Placentia for Whitbourne, connecting with Newfoundland Railway Company's Train. may29,10ifp

Just Received

Per sch. Willem D. from Boston,

Boston Kerosene Oil—in half-brls
Boston Kerosene Oil in cases
Shoe Pegs in brls—4-8, 5-8, 6-8 & 7-8

JOHN J. O'REILLY,
290 Water-st, 43 and 45 King's-road.

**ST. JOHN'S
American OILED Clothing.**

300 Suits very Superior quality at lowest price

m31,2i,t&s at GEO. KNOWLING'S.

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Freehold Property

Adjoining the Estate of the late Mr. DANIEL CAMERON, on Pokenam Path (off Hamilton-Street), the property of the late GEORGE CALDWELL. Apply at COLONIST office. may26,1w

New Advertisements

Cadiz Salt-Afloat.

3,500 HHDS. CADIZ SALT.

—SELLING AT—

Lowest Market Rates.

may28fp

M. MONROE.

CARPETS!

Just received per S.S. Peruvian a few pretty Patterns of

BRUSSELS CARPET.

Also,—Several Pieces of

BERMEUSE MUSLIN.

NFD. FUR. & MOULD'G CO.
C. E. ARCHIBALD, Manager.

june1

TRY - FURLONG'S - TEAS.

There was never a time when the best could be had for so little,

Our 30 cent Tea is very good.

Our 40 cent Tea is excellent,

And our Spring Blossom Ceylon Tea is handsome
Tippy leaf, no dust, 60 cents per lb., done up in 1-4 and
1-2 lbs. lead packets.

june1,fp

NEW STYLES!

American, French and English Straw Hats.

—SEE OUR WINDOW.

O'FLAHERTY & MACGREGOR.

RIVERHEAD : BREWERY!

ICE! ICE! ICE!

Terms: \$3.00 per Month.

Delivered to customers every morning (Sundays excepted), commencing on SATURDAY, June 1st. Bankers and others supplied at Special Rates.

may27,6ifp

E. W. BENNETT & CO.

CAMPBELL'S BUILDERS' SUPPLY STORE.

Just Received, per steamships Coban and Peruvian,

Our Second Shipment of Quick-Drying

PAINTS AND KALSOMINE--IN ALL SHADES.

may28

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

PURE BREED JERSEY.

THE PURE BREED JERSEY BULL,
advertised by Mr. Campbell, to stand at the farm of the late H. Duder, has been removed to the premises of the subscriber, where he will stand for public service; fee, the same as advertised by Mr. Campbell, viz., \$1.00.

J. L. ROSS, Grove Farm.

NOTICE.—There is something about the "Jerseys," that is not generally known, which is, that their record has never been beaten for dairy purposes, J. L. R. june1,1wfp

For Sale or To Let.

The Brick House and Waterside Premises

Recently occupied by the late Patrick Devereux, for particulars, apply to MRS. DEVEREUX, Harbor Grace, or T. N. MOLLOY, St. John's. may29,fp

PATTERNS!

Use the New York Domestic Fashion Company's

PAPER PATTERNS
of ladies', gentlemen & children's clothing.

They are the best fitting patterns published. Complete stock on hand and latest patterns by every mail. Illustrated catalogues and monthly sheets FREE to pattern buyers.

GARRETT BYRNE,
Opp. Post Office.

Agent for the New York Domestic Fashion Co's. Paper Patterns. may4,1iw,fp

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the COLONIST Job Printing Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Government Notice

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office until Thursday, 1st August, for

ASUITABLE STEAMER,

not exceeding 120 tons burthen, composite build, to ply in Placentia Bay, and further West as may be agreed on.

The Steamer must have a guaranteed speed of Ten knots, and have accommodation for Twelve Saloon and Fifteen Steerage Passengers, and space for a crew of Ten.

Contract to be for Seven years from the commencement of the service.

Tenders to state the rate per annum. Freight and Passage Money to belong to Contractor.

Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

M. FENELON,

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Col. Sec.
27th May, 1889. may28,2iw,tfa

TROUTING TACKLE.

FLY & BAIT RODS (English and American) from \$8.00 to 25cts; especial good value in Boys' 3-joint rods

WALKING Stick Rods—\$1.10, \$1.30, \$2.10, \$3.50

POCKET RODS—\$1.70 and \$2.30

TROUT and SALMON Lines from 2c. to 90c

GUT CASTING Lines from 10c to 70c

BRASS, WHITE Metal and Wood Reels from 17c to \$1.50

FLY HOOK (fresh stock—long and short gut):—red hackle, bright red, red palmer, soldier palmer, red spinner, red tag, ibis, black hackle, grey hackle, grouse hackle green, march brown, fern, black knot, alder, woodcock, light cowling, dark cow-dung, governor, coachman, yellow may, gold spinner (white tipped), orange dun, blue boale, &c.

BAIT HOOKS (Limerick) in gut, gimp, hair and twisted gut, from 1 cent each to 6cts. per doz.

BAIT HOOKS (Limerick)—ringed, cheap.

BASKETS—English and French—with or without LANDING NETS—with handles. [out straps

WADING STOCKINGS, Brogues, Pocket-balan-

ces, Rod-rings, Keepers, Tip-rings, Assorted Red

Tops (braided & unbraided), Floats, Pierced Bul-

lets, &c., &c.

Woods's Hardware.



Government Notice!

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office until Thursday, 1st August, for

ASUITABLE STEAMER,

not exceeding 120 tons burthen, composite build, to ply in Trinity Bay, and further North as may be agreed on.

The Steamer must have a guaranteed speed of Ten knots, and accommodation for Twelve Saloon and Fifteen Steerage Passengers, and space for a crew of Ten.

Steamer to be employed each year whilst navigation is open. Contract to be for Seven years from the commencement of the service.

Tenders to state the rate per annum. Freight and Passage Money to belong to Contractor.

Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

M. FENELON,

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Col. Sec.
27th May, 1889. may28,2iw,tfa

Ice. Ice. Ice.

200 Tons of Ice for Sale.

ALSO, SHIPS' STORES.

THOS. CULLEN, Carbonear.

P.S.—This ice is not saturated with green slime or saltwater. Purely freshwater. may17,3iw

FOR SALE.

Quantity Emp. Molasses Puncheons

In good condition, will be sold cheap.

JOHN MCCARTHY,
may31,2ifp 430 Water Street.

Commercial and Classical School.

Removed to No. 17 Cathedral Hill.

A fine, healthy open situation. Private and Visiting Tuition. Evening Classes; Shorthand Classes, &c. For terms, &c., apply to

WM. O'CONNOR.

mar30,s,fp,t

Consignees' Wanted.

Wanted Consignees for
25 brls Pitch, marked P.
25 brls Pitch, marked R. G.
50 brls Pitch, marked S.

per schr. Wilhelm D., from Boston, shipped by Messrs. J. C. Storey & Co., and consigned to order of Messrs. J. W. Patterson & Co.

may29 **CLIFT, WOOD & CO.**

WANTED—COAT AND VEST MAKERS.
Apply to W. R. FIRTH
jel,8cm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spars!

Hardwood Plank,
Pine Decking,
Scantling.

Wharf Piles,
Wharf Plank,
Lumber.

Clapboard,
Shingles,
Laths, &c.

—SELLING CHEAP BY—

M. MONROE.

june1,2i

Post Office Notice.

EAST END LATE LETTER OFFICE.

AN OFFICE HAS BEEN OPENED
on Water-street, at the foot of Cochrane-street, where **Late Letters** will be received up to within ten minutes of the departure of the Allan Line of Mail Steamers; provided that this office will not on any occasion be kept open for the reception of letters later than **Twelve O'Clock**—midnight. A fee of five cents will be charged upon letters posted at this office, in addition to the regular rate of postage.

J. O. FRASER,

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Post Master Gen.
St. John's, May 28, '89. 1w.

Newfound'd Railway

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1889, trains will be run as follows, daily (Sundays excepted):—

Leave St. John's 10 a.m., arrive at Harbor Grace 3.30 p.m.

Leave Harbor Grace 12.15 p.m., arrive at St. John's 5.30 p.m.

On Thursday evenings at 6.45, an extra train will leave St. John's for Kelligrews. Returning, will leave Kelligrews 9.30, arriving at St. John's 10.50 p.m.

On Friday mornings, at 6.00, an extra train will leave St. John's for Kelligrews. Returning, will leave Kelligrews 7.30, arriving at St. John's 8.55 a.m.

On Saturday evenings, at 6.15, an extra train will leave St. John's for Harbor Grace, arriving at Whitbourne 9.30 and Harbor Grace 11 p.m. Returning, will leave Harbor Grace Monday mornings, at 4.00, Whitbourne 5.55, Salmon Cove 6.35, Kelligrews 7.35, Topsail 8.05, arriving at St. John's 8.55 a.m.

Round trip tickets will be sold each Thursday at excursion rates, good for returning on all trains the same and two following days only.

Excursion tickets will be sold at St. John's for the Saturday evening's train to all stations, from Holyrood to Harbor Grace, good for returning on all trains the following Monday only.

THOS. NOBLE.

may27,1m Manager for Receiver.

JUST ARRIVED.

340 bxs Window Glass—all sizes.
400 gross Lamp Chimneys

may31,2i,f&s at **GEO. KNOWLING'S.**

PARSNIPS

For Sale by Jas. & W. Pitts,
Two bls. Choice Parsnips.
jel

P. E. ISLAND HAY.

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,
46 Bales P. E. Island Hay.

(Ex. s.s. Bonavista from Charlottetown.)
jel

Ice. - Ice. - Ice.

Will be delivered every morning (Sundays excepted) during the Season.

Term: \$3.00 per month
Steamers, Bankers, &c., supplied at the lowest rates.

J. W. FORAN.

may16,fp,t

A Select Story.

SUNLIGHT AT LAST.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PUT ASUNDER."

CHAPTER XXIII.—(continued.)

"I have some letters of my own to send to post with these," she said; and Sir Raoul saw, as she placed the letters in her husband's hands, how carefully she avoided touching him—so carefully indeed that two of the letters fell to the ground.

"My hand is not made of hot coals, Hildred," he cried impatiently; "you need not be afraid of touching it."

She made no reply, but, drawing back with a haughty gesture, quitted the room.

"That girl is as proud as Juno," said the earl, for a want of better comparison.

"She has every right to be proud, Ulric," remarked Sir Raoul. "She is without her equal for goodness and beauty."

"She seems to think I shall kill her if I touch her," said the earl, bitterly. "She would rather lose the costliest jewel we have than touch my hand to lay it in safely."

Sir Raoul made no reply.

"See," said the earl, recovering his good-humor when he found that he was not contradicted—"all these are invitations for Ravensmere."

Sir Raoul looked up in wonder.

"You are not like me, Ulric," he returned, quietly. "I should have preferred Ravensmere and peace to the gayety you will have with all these people."

"Would you?" laughed the earl. "I tried Ravensmere and domestic felicity once, but shall never do so again—never again; it was too much for me."

"Ulric," said Sir Raoul, hastily, "I think you are much to blame."

"We will not discuss the matter," returned the earl; "that is one of the things in which I allow no interference and take no advice."

"I have none to offer," said Sir Raoul, coldly; and they said no more upon the subject.

Meanwhile the artist had made great progress with his picture. It was a work of love with him. He came to Halby House at times, and sometimes, when Sir Raoul felt well enough to escort the countess, they went to the studio. How it seemed to grow under his brush, that fair face—fair, pure, original, so exquisite in color, so dainty in bloom! When the painting was finished there was but one opinion—the portrait was simply a masterpiece of art, with its delicate beauty and rich coloring.

But every one made the same remark—the face was so sad, the dark shadowed eyes did not look as though they had ever smiled; they were full of strange sad dreams; the beautiful lips were sad, and looked as though they had never laughed in girlish fashion.

Sir Raoul pointed this out to the artist.

"I see it myself," he said, "and like it. It was the expression that I noticed on the face. In speaking it was bright and animated; in repose it was, for a young face, the saddest I had ever seen. I cannot understand it. Look, Sir Raoul, at the lovely curve of the lips; yet you would think it was the mouth of a grieving child. Look at the sad eyes. Do you know what I should like, Sir Raoul? I should like a companion picture to this, a picture painted in a few years' time, when the sun of happiness has risen for this dear lady—it has not risen yet. I should like those two pictures to be side by side. I would call one 'Spring,' the other 'Summer.' And, Sir Raoul, do you know, that I see a shadow on this face that I do not at all like—a shadow that I have seen on the face of those who die young? I have painted the portraits of some of the fairest girls and most beautiful women in Europe—I have never seen eyes so dark as these, with peculiar expression in them, without feeling sure either of death in youth or that a story belonged to them."

Sir Raoul looked up in alarm.

"Do you think Lady Caraven delicate?" he asked.

"No, not exactly, though her face

has brilliant, almost hectic coloring; but it is so sad. Youth should be bright, smiling, gay. When this shadow lies on a face, it is either because the sword of the angel of death is raised or because there is a story in the face."

The artist mused for a little while, and then he said to Sir Raoul—

"I have seen beautiful faces that I felt sure could never be happy ones. I have one in my mind as I speak, as lovely as a woman's face can be—but there is a tragedy in it. She to whom it belongs is a young girl now; but I prophesy that her life will end tragically. She has striking eyes and beautiful lips, but I can never picture them smiling happily. So," he continued, rousing himself from his musing, "there is something in this face of Lady Caraven's that interests me greatly—a strange story, yet untold."

That conversation made Sir Raoul unhappy. It might be all the artist's fancy or nonsense, or it might be a warning. He could not rest until he had repeated it to the earl; it might be a warning to him, and make him more thoughtful about her. He did not repeat it, and Lord Caraven looked up with an incredulous smile.

"The shadow of early death in her eyes?" he said. "Raoul, you are growing sentimental—I do not understand it."

In his simple soldierly fashion Sir Raoul repeated what the artist had said. The earl laughed.

"It is wonderful," he said, "how foolish men of genius are. To me Lady Caraven looks as strong and well as any one I know."

"But not happy, Ulric—not happy," repeated his kinsman; "and a young face should never be sad."

"I do not know that she has any particular cause for sadness," was the careless reply—"she has all that her heart desires."

"Except your love," said Sir Raoul, speaking more boldly than was his wont.

"And that," laughed the earl, "she does not want. You must allow something for hereditary tendencies, Raoul. To Arley Ransome, I should imagine, the word 'love' is unknown, except perhaps in a brief for breach of promise."

"You pain me, Ulric," said Sir Raoul gravely—"no man should speak so of his wife."

"I am saying nothing against her," was the impatient reply; "I merely remark that I should not expect from the daughter of Arley Ransome what I should expect, we will say, from the child of an artist or a poet."

Sir Raoul would not continue the conversation; but long afterward, when the portrait, which was a gem of art, came home, he asked Lord Caraven to look at it.

"See for yourself," he said, "the perfect contour of head and face, the beauty of eyes and lips; then see how utterly sad they are. One longs to see the lips smile and the eyes grow bright. I am not a man of many words, Ulric, but I should not like a wife of mine to have a face like that."

The earl laughed lightly, but he did not quite like Sir Raoul's remarks. The portrait was hung up in the drawing-room. It did not remain there long; the earl did not like to hear the comments upon it. One morning he said to Sir Raoul—

"This portrait of Hildred's is considered a very fine picture; I think I should like it to hang in the picture-gallery at the castle."

"Side by side with all the dead-and-gone Ladies Caraven?" replied Sir Raoul. "I do not blame you. To me there appears to be a quiet reproach in the face which it is not pleasant to see."

"There is no reproach," said the earl. "You seem to think that I deceived Hildred, Raoul. From first to last there has been no mention of love between us. It was a case of money versus title. We both have what we wanted; therefore no more need be said."

Sir Raoul being a wise man, said no more just then.

(To be continued.)

It is mistakenly supposed that the weather service is scientific; when, really it is all elementary.

Mrs. Jason—Jehiel, was there ever any such person as the fool-killer?

Mr. Jason—What idiotic questions you ask! How the dickens do I know? I never met him.

Mrs. Jason—Oh, I know that.

TO ARTISTS.

JUST RECEIVED, A FINE ASSORTMENT of newest goods for painting on viz—Tinted and plain Terra Cotta Plaques, all sizes; Tinted and White China Plaques; Gilt Plaques; Brass Rimmed Opals; Tinted Metal Plaques; Mirrors, Mirror Photo Frames; Round Flashed Opals, with leaf stands; Shell Plaques; Oak Trays; Satin Plaques; Tambourines, all sizes; Concave Opals, from 4 to 12 inches; Coloured Opals, with ornamental stands, in different shapes and sizes; White-wood Goods—Watch Stands; Ink Stands; Handkerchief Boxes; Frames; Gongs; Brackets; &c., &c., at

Byrne's Bookstore, Opp. Post Office.

LEATHER

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,

5 bales Grain Kip 50 sides Harness Leather

may23 Per ss Coban from Sydney, C.B.

Books, New Grate Ornaments, etc.

MANIFOLD COPYING BOOKS—various sizes; Delivery Receipt and other Forms; Music Slates; An assortment of cheap Toy Books; Fair Barbarian; Theo; Dolly; Tide on the Moaning Bar, etc., by Mrs. F. H. Burnett, 27 cts. each; New Humorous Dialogues, by H. B., 5 cts. each; The Traveller's Jolly Book—Wit and Humor, 7 cts.; The Spirit of Fun, 7 cts.; Dr. G. Stable's Hints about Home and Farm Favorites, 30 cts.; The Reproach of Annesley, by the Author of The Silence of Dean Maitland, 50 cts.; a full range of Warner's Notable Novels, 14 cts. each; also Routledge's Novels, 14 cts. each.

may28 J. F. CHISHOLM.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per sch. Sarah A. Townsend from Boston,

BROOMS,

Hops and Hay Seed.

GEORGE O'REILLY,

198 Water St., 6 doors west Market-house

may18,3iv

OYSTERS!

For Sale by J. & W. Pitts

2 BRLS. OYSTERS.

may25

HAMS.

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

1 Tierce Choice Hams.

may28 per steamer Coban.

Why Should a Lady

Buy a heavy big corset, made of poor stock, and stiffened with starch so as to look durable (and which is not) when she can buy a very light one (4-oz weight) for the same money, and which will give four times the wear.

"What a delight for Summer." They are selling fast and every lady wants a pair.

For sale by C. McPherson, John Steer, J. J. & L. Furlong, McDougall & Templeton, Thorburn & Tessier, W. Frew.

Split Pease.

ON SALE.

20 brls Choice Split Pease.

Received per S.S. Bonavista.

june1 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

DR. BEACH'S Celery and Chamomile.

A PERFECT TONIC.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, Nervous Headache, Tired Feelings, Indigestion, Constipation, Melancholy, and all Kidney, Liver, and Stomach troubles. A mild but certain restorative tonic, aperient and diuretic, purely vegetable, and guaranteed to contain nothing injurious whatever. For sale by Druggists in St. John's.

may29

CABBAGE PLANTS.

We have received 5000 Large

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS,

Ex S.S. Bonavista from Charlottetown, P.E.I.

june1 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

EXCELSIOR.

Now landing, ex ss Coban from Montreal,

300 Bxs Excelsior Soap.

The ready sale and increased demand for this excellent Laundry Soap, for the past 2 years, is the best of its popularity. 200 bxs 'Excelsior,' 30 bars, 4s 6d (ninety cents); 100 bxs 'Excelsior,' smaller size bar, 4s (eighty cents.)

may20 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

POTATOES & OATS.

For Sale by Jas. & W. Pitts,

1986 bushels Heavy Black Oats

2112 bushels Seed Potatoes—consisting of Adelaide and Burpee—best quality seed.

Also, 160 bushels Turnips—ex sch Lady Franklin from Charlottetown, PEI

may8

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the COLONIST Job Printing Office.

Job Printing neatly executed at Colonist Office.

Just Received per sch. S. A. Townsend from Boston

BY A. P. JORDAN,

AT HIS STORES NOS. 178 and 180 WATER STREET.

600 lbs. of Hens' Feathers—handpicked
10 dozen Family Peaches—select packing
10 dozen Pine Apples
1 case and 1 brl. Dried Apples
Pork and Beans, Maccaroni, &c., &c.

And in Stock, 50 half-chests and boxes Tea. We offer a very liberal discount to wholesale purchasers our 60-cent Tea, flavored with O.P. koe, is a most delicious drink. Also, a few French Bedsteads (Iron), newest patterns, offered at reduced prices; 50 dozen Brooms—all prices; Cigars at 7-cents a case. LeMessurier's Tobacco in tins and packages, from 6-cents up. Ships' Stores supplied at shortest notice. Retail trade receives especial attention.

my17 A. P. JORDAN.

JOHN SKINNER,

DEALER IN—

Italian and American Marble and Soapstone.



Manufacturer of Cemetery and General Marble Work. Carvings a Specialty.

Designs furnished on application—a choice variety now on hand.

Terra Nova Marble Works,

april4,3m,3iv,t,th. 325 & 327 Duckworth Street, St. John's.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an illustrated Pamphlet. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 35 cts.; 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2116, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN

What do you Want? The Earth! No, We

can't give it to you, but we can give you the

LATEST NEW IMPROVED GENUINE SINGER

(HAND AND FOOT) SEWING MACHINES.

Large arm self-threading machine and shuttle; short self-setting needle, sewing from the finest linen to the heaviest leather. Singer New Patent Stand with belt replacer; puts the belt on and off without stopping. No exertion, no labour. A full set of attachments with each machine, for hemming, tucking, ruffling, quilting, gathering, sherring, felling, braiding, &c. Instructions on every machine and attachments—FREE.

It is the lightest running sewing machine in the market. Can be worked by a child five years old.

Get the GENUINE SINGER

You get a sewing machine that will last you a lifetime. We warrant every machine.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

Outport orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Send for circulars and Price List. Sub-agents—JOHN T. DUNPHY, Placentia; WILLIAM BURKE, Brigus.

The Singer Manufact'g Company.

M. F. SMYTH, Sole Agent for Nfld.

Sewing machines neatly repaired.

The Grand Lottery of Money Prizes!

(In connection with Bazar and Fair, in aid of the Churches of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Joseph, Salmonier), will be drawn in—

TOTAL ABSTINENCE HALL, ST. JOHN'S, ON TUESDAY, THE 16th JULY, 1889.

THE PRIZES ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

1st Prize	\$200.00	5th Prize	\$15.00
2nd Prize	100.00	6th Prize	10.00
3rd Prize	50.00	7th Prize	5.00
4th Prize	20.00	8th Prize	5.00
SPECIAL PRIZE		\$50.00.	

The complimentary free ticket—the colored one at the end of each book, for which the Special Prize is offered—is given gratis to purchasers or sellers of a book of twenty tickets.

Whatever ticket wins a prize in the lottery may be estimated to become a Bank Cheque for the amount drawn. The buyer of a book of twenty tickets, besides having a good chance of winning many of the prizes in the Lottery, has also a chance of winning the special prize.

N.B.—Don't lose your ticket. No prize will be paid unless the ticket is presented. The tickets are only Twenty Cents (20), and may be had from the members of the committee, or from Mr. Frank St. John, Duckworth Street, St. John's. The winning numbers will be published in the newspapers. February 13, p. eod

APPLES. — APPLES.

FOR SALE.

50 barrels Choice

CANADIAN APPLES,

(Baldwin's, Russets, Vandeveres, &c.,) at \$3.00

per barrel, CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

APPLES.

Now landing—ex steamer Conspect, and

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,

50 barrels Choice

CANADIAN APPLES.

HAYSEED.

Now landing, ex schooner Willena D.

**10 barrels
NEW TIMOTHY HAYSEED**
may28 CLIFT, WOOD, & CO.**Herring Nets**

Received, per steamer Peruvian,

1 Bale Hemp Herring Nets.
[40-runs; 2½ and 2½-in mesh.]
may28 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.**Baird's French Ointment**

THIS OINTMENT HAS BEEN USED with the greatest success in the speedy cure of all Eruptions arising from an impure state of the blood, or that may have been imparted by contact with diseased persons. Whatever the eruption, or breaking out, on the skin may be, whether Itch, or Salt Rheum, or Scald Head or Ringworm, or Humor of any kind, a cure may be relied upon. It also stimulates the action of old or indolent Ulcers, Fever Sores, Obsolete Sores and Wounds, &c., healing them in many cases immediately and soundly. Sold by all respectable dealers. Price 25 cents a box. Wholesale by R. W. MCCARTHY, St. John. may29

SHINGLES.

Landing, ex schooner Gem,

100 M Sawn Spruce Shingles
may23 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.**SALT! - SALT!**

FOR SALE BY

P. & L Tessler,
3000 hogsheads**CADIZ SALT**
ap23,31,fp Ex store.**IMPERIAL**
CREAM TARTAR**BAKING****POWDER****PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.**CONTAINS NO
ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,
or any injurious materials.E. W. GILLETTE, TORONTO, ONT.
CHICAGO, ILL.**Baird's Balsam of Horehound**

MR. MOODY ROGERS, BRISTOL, Westmoreland Co., N.B., writes:—"I used your Balsam of Horehound for a bad cough some time ago and could find nothing to cure me till I got the Balsam. I think it is the best cough medicine I ever used."

MR. R. S. McDONALD, of Alma, Albert County, writes:—"More than a year I was troubled with a cough and a tickling sensation in the throat and could get no relief until I tried a bottle of Baird's Balsam. Less than one bottle completely cured me and I have frequently recommended it to others since, who tell me they find it a perfect cure for such affections."

**An Attractive Family Residence Ready
for Immediate Occupancy.**

I AM OFFERING FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate within 15 minutes walk of Water-street, an unusually attractive Family Residence, built expressly for the owner, containing five excellent Bed-rooms, elegant Drawing-room, spacious Dining-room opening into a pretty balcony from which the eye can take in a far reaching, picturesque, panoramic view; a pleasantly situated Breakfast-room, Kitchen, Scullery, two large Pantries, and a number of Closets, coal and fruit cellars, extensive Orchard and Garden well stocked with fruit trees, apples, plums, cherry, peas, damsons, and other fruit trees, and extensive Strawberry Bed; the Flower Garden is liberally stocked with a very choice assortment. The grounds about the residence is laid out with handsome ornamental trees imported from a first-class New York nursery. Also, stabling for two horses and two cows, coach house, and barn with room for 12 tons of hay. For further particulars apply to
oct9 T. W. Spry, Real Estate Broker.

**O'NEIL'S
Hair-Dressing Saloon,**

[Late Blackwood's—236 Water Street.]

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM HEATLY (late of Manchester, who has also had experience in the United States. Only two weeks at work, and business has increased twofold; customers well-pleased. No delays; the work quick and good. Come and save time. Hours—from 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; Saturdays and days preceding Holidays—later.
may11,tf

Valuable Property at Placentia For Sale
Belonging to J. E. Croucher.

FOR SALE: BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ALL that Valuable Property, situate at Placentia, consisting of: 2 Stores (quite new and extensive), and Wharf; also, 2 New Dwelling Houses, with Gardens; also 2 Building Lots, conveniently situated for Stores, Offices, or Dwellings, also very extensive Waterside Property, altogether the most desirable Property in Placentia. For further particulars app. to JAS. E. CROUCHER, Placentia, or to
T. W. SPRY,
Real Estate Broker, St. John's.
jy12

NOTICE!

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PARTIES against infringing on or making my making my anchor, or any anchor with any feature of my invention attached to it. Most persons are under the impression that if they make the slightest alteration, they can obtain a patent; but such is not the case, and should not be allowed or granted, for such is contrary to the laws, rules and regulations of patents. The manufacturers in England said they were safe to make my anchor, and would not infringe on any other patent or get themselves into trouble by so doing.
mar1. T. S. CALPIN.

A Schooner for Sale.

THE SCH. "WATERFALL,"

65 TONS, IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. She is Essex built; white-oak; copper fastened, and well-adapted for fishing business. Her sailing qualities are unexcelled. A bargain for the next two days may be expected. Enquire of the captain on board at Messrs. J. & W. PITTS' wharf, or to the undersigned.
ap25 J. & W. PITTS.

CAPITALISTS ATTENTION.

Remember all the good things the present Government promised to do for Carbonear. Real Estate advancing in price! Read what we offer you; make up your mind to purchase, and send us your offer.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY MR. JOHN PEARCE, of Carbonear, to offer for sale by Private Contract, all that valuable Mercantile Water-side Property, situate in the Town of Carbonear, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, consisting of the following: Two large, new Shops and Dwelling Houses, situate on the Southside of Water-street in the aforesaid town. Extensive Store in rear of Shop, large Breastwork, Wharf, Stores, and ample Yardage. The property has a frontage of over 60 feet on Water-street and 70 feet frontage on the waters of the harbor. The above described property is suitable for any business, wholesale or retail, and its situation the most advantageous in that thriving little town, as it is right in the heart of its business centre. Further particulars on application to
T. W. SPRY,
Real Estate Broker.
jan26

Saws Filed & Set

At P. HAGERTY'S,

No. 15, Queen Street.
mar20,1m**American RUSSETS.**{ Now Landing, ex Maud }
{ Carter, and for sale by }**CLIFT, WOOD & CO.**
25 barrels Selected Apples—Russets.
april15**FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL that conveniently situated Fishing Premises, formerly the Property of the late NICHOLAS KELLOGG, consisting of Flake, Garden and Ground, suitable for Banking business, situate at the bend, Southside, Coley's Point, Bay Roberts. For particulars apply to
THOMAS S. CALPIN,
Bay Roberts.
mar15,4w

GILLETTE'S**POWDERED****LYE****99 PER CENT****PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.**Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETTE. TORONTO AND CHICAGO.**Minard's Liniment.**

CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Ear-ache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of Limbs, Contraction of Muscles, Piles, &c.

C. E. Richards & Co., Sole Proprietors.**STILL ANOTHER!**

GENTS.—YOUR MINARD'S LINIMENT is my great remedy for all ills; and I have lately used it successfully in curing a case of Bronchitis, and consider you are entitled to great praise for giving to mankind so wonderful a remedy.
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Bay of Islands.

Minard's Liniment is for sale everywhere
PRICE - 25 CENTS.
may18,3m,21w**ROYAL YEAST**

Is Canada's Favorite Bread-maker. 10 years in the market without a complaint of any kind. The only yeast which has stood the test of time and never made sour, unwholesome bread. All Grocers sell it.
E. W. GILLETTE, M.F. Toronto, Ont. & Chicago, Ill.

THE COLONIST

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F. E. BOWEN,
Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

THE RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.**Mr. Morine's Speech.**

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

MR. MORINE—I rise for the purpose of supporting the resolutions, with certain modifications which I will suggest as the several sections come up for discussion. I must here congratulate Mr. Bond upon the able speech he delivered here this evening. I must congratulate, also, the hon. the Premier upon the display of greater powers of concise and pointed argument than he has ever before exhibited. I think that he very effectively disposed of every argument put forward by Mr. Grieve, and showed himself capable of a truer and more statesmanlike grasp of public affairs than the hon. member. Mr. Grieve ventured the assertion in support of the position he assumes that we have no reason to believe that the public has ever declared in favor of a general railway policy. The assertion itself is not warranted by facts. The general election of 1882 was fought and won upon a general railway policy, very policy which the legislature is asked to endorse now. That policy in the first instance emphatically declared by the people at the poll in 1882 has been confirmed unmistakably since. The party which came into office in 1885 did not win its access to power by appealing for a reversal of the popular judgment upon the general railway policy in 1882. On the contrary, the reformed party by its manifesto issued prior to the election, and bearing the signature of Mr. Grieve himself, warmly declared that it was misrepresented when its enemies accused it of opposing railway progress; that it was firmly bent upon pressing forward a judicious scheme of railway construction; and that its sole opposition was directed towards the extravagant and reckless project supported by the White-way party. No man in 1885 would ever have dared to appeal to a constituency in the island on the plea that he was an enemy to railway extension. Does the hon. member think that the district of Trinity Bay would ever have sent him to this house but as an exponent of a policy which would most certainly and effectively, as they believed, push the railway northward through that district? What they feared was that the policy of the government, though earnestly directed towards the construction of the line to Hall's Bay would eventually fail of success, and that the advent of new men to the Executive Council secure the adoption of surer means towards effecting a general scheme of railway extension. But, if the honorable member argues that he cannot support these resolutions because no popular endorsement of a general railway policy has ever been given, on what grounds does he justify his support and direction of the construction of the Placentia line. The hon. member will not contend that that particular railway work was ever approved of by a popular vote. If, then, the people has not expressed itself in favor of a general railway policy, how does he, holding these views, vindicate his support of a policy never submitted to the people at all. But the case is even stronger against the hon. member than this. The Placentia railway was not only a project unendorsed by the country, but one undertaken in substitution and in opposition to the Hall's Bay line, which was endorsed by the country. The only justification which the hon. member advances for his support of the Placentia railway is that the country passed a favorable vote upon a general railway policy, under which this particular line can be vindicated. He denies that such a vote was ever recorded by the people, and yet he not only advocated the construction of the Placentia railway, but became a commissioner, and responsible manager of the line. The hon. member has said that there is no survey of the proposed line to the north, but that if such a survey existed we might then, with some show of reason advocate the commencement of the work. The hon. member's statement, in the first place, is inaccurate, and the argument he adduces from it is not convincing. We have a very complete survey of the line over the isthmus, and at least two years work can be bestowed upon a route accurately laid down. But if the want of a survey is an objection to the commencement of railway work, how does the hon. member justify the Placentia railway enterprise which was begun before one rod of the route was surveyed.

MR. GRIEVE—There was a thorough survey of that route before the work was begun.
MR. MORINE—The Attorney General, at any rate, announced that there was no such survey. The hon. member's arguments, if they are to be of any avail, pass a most condemnatory judgment upon his own conduct in the past with regard to railway enterprise. Next the hon. gentleman professes his willingness to support a railway policy if the government will agree to institute certain economies, by abandoning amongst other things, the ocean steam and bay steam services, by reducing the road grant by half, and introducing the principles of statute labor. When the votes, which the hon. member wishes to see reduced have been before the house on previous occasions, his voice has never been raised in opposition to them. For four years, during which he has sat here, we have never heard him oppose a single vote from motives of economy. But, even if these economies were promised, that would not overcome the insuperable objection, as the hon. member regards it, of an absence of survey. He has urged our inability to proceed with this work on the score of an unbearable increase of our public debt, yet he himself has shewn us how, by the exercise of some economy, we can relieve the country from any undue pressure of this burden of debt upon it. If, when the line is built, the country cannot at once meet expenditures on the same scale as at present and pay the subsidies for the line, we can then reduce the services pointed at by the hon. member.
MR. GRIEVE—These remarks which the hon. member refers to were merely quotations from the speech of Mr. Bond.
MR. MORINE—The hon. gentleman was careful to magnify the eventual cost of this line to the colony. He pointed out that its construction would burden us with a subsidy of \$170,000 per annum, and that its operation would cost us \$160,000 a year. He gave us the debit side of the account, but carefully refrained from counting it with any earnings at all. He allows us to assume that the line will earn not one cent's worth of freight. He showed the absurdity of the estimate of Melville and Evans that the southern portion of the line alone would earn \$400,000 a year. But, even admitting the absurdity of that estimate, can we not reasonably assume that the whole road will earn that sum? If it does, then we have a surplus over the annual cost to the country both in the way of subsidies for construction and of operating expenses. But even supposing that the earnings of the whole line reach only half of this figure, we can by the hon. member's own argument, readily make up the yearly deficits by the practice of certain economies. If we deduct from the gross yearly charge for subsidies and operation, the annual earnings of the line, the price we now pay for ocean or bay steam and the result is a sum which will not be felt as a burden by the colony. The hon. member has advanced the remarkable argument that in other countries settlement preceded railway extension. This may be the rule in the Old World where railways are not intended to develop new avenues of commerce so much as to facilitate trade already existing. These railways simply open up speedy communication between established centres of industry. In the New World the conditions of affairs is totally different. There, railways must be the pioneers of development, and the creator of settlement. There is not a railroad in Canada or the United States where settlement has surely followed the line of construction. Along the track of the Canadian Pacific railway which ran through a country peopled only by scattered bands of Indians now stand great cities inhabited by hundreds of thousands of people. Where, before the building of the Union and Northern Pacific lines, not a white man could be found, now civilization and commerce are making such stupendous strides as astonish the world. In a new thinly-peopled and undeveloped country, how can there be settlement until speedy communication with the consuming centres is established; of what avail would it be now to start a farm on the Terra Nova River? Supplies could reach the settlement only at tremendous cost, no means of reaching a market for the produce of the farm could be provided except at rates which would destroy all possibility of profit. Once build a railway and our mining, timber and agricultural lands are brought within cheap and speedy communication with the centre of supply and consumption; settlement must then speedily follow. Only let us be convinced that these good lands lie within the interior and our course with regard to railway extension is plain. I think we must all agree that we have good evidence that such land is to be found. If we had not that certainty, then exploration should precede railways; but in no instance in this country that settlement should precede them. The explorations which have gone on for years past assure us of the existence along the proposed route of wide stretches of mineral and timber land are to be found in the interior, and the river valleys on the track of certain large areas of agricultural lands. If we are to compete with other countries in the march of progress we must afford inducements for immigration. Other countries possess as large resources as we do, and settlers can find locations there along the railway tracks, with every facility for immediately making their industry remunerative. Other lands in the New World possess all the advantages for colonization that we do, but one. No country has our proximity to the great markets of the Old World. We must then, if we are to induce immigrants to settle here give them all the facilities of railway connection that they may already get in just as fertile lands. If we do this, with the additional stimulus to enterprise afforded by our proximity to Europe we need fear no competition with our more alert rivals in inducing skilled workers to settle amongst us. The hon. member says that this railway work will decrease the trade of the merchants of the colony. I cannot see why it should. If something be not done to check it, the exodus which is now draining this country of its best blood will continue and increase. Will not, then, the steady loss of our best men decrease the merchant's trade to an untold extent? Has it not felt even the burden of the loss of so many as have already gone? I contend that railway work increases rather than decreases the trade of our mercantile houses, for it will open a new system of trade which will be conducted on cash principles. A trade which will not be of the uncertain and unreliable character of the fisheries will shortly arise and certain and steady earnings will take the place of the successive successes and disasters which visit the fishing industry. But the circulation of ready cash and the rise of new industries will give rise to a class of men as yet too feebly represented in this country. I refer to the well-to-do middle class, men who will be the intermediaries between the great capitalists and the laboring classes. The trade of the colony, from constant dependence upon an industry which affords no certainty of yearly subsistence for those who prosecute it has been conducive to the formation of only two classes, the supplier and supplied. Now, I contend that the rise of new, and certainly remunerative industries will not only, by the stimulus of competition, benefit the producing classes, but it will equally benefit the capitalists. The burden placed upon supplying merchants in this country, is already almost too heavy to be borne; and it will conduce largely their benefit to be relieved of this burden. It is true that in any one year they may never make the great profits which a successful fishery would throw into their coffers, but on the other hand, they will escape the heavy losses which follow a disastrous one. Taking year with year there can be no doubt that their profits will be increased with the increase of the general trade of the country, whilst the frequent turning over of cash will relieve them of any financial strain which a succession of bad fisheries might otherwise cause them. What policy does Mr. Grieve intend to propose, I should

**THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
Insurance Company.**

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

[ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1888:

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	500,000

Reserve	£54,576	12	11
Premium Reserve	362,188	18	6
Balance of profit and loss acct.	67,895	12	6

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£1,274,661	10	8
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Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)	£3,274,835	19	1
	473,147	3	3

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1888.	£3,747,953	2	3
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Net Life Premiums and Interest	£469,076	0	0
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest	124,717	7	1

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT	£593,792	13	4
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Net Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,157,073	14	6
	£1,750,866	7	4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.
Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA,
General Agent for Nfld

**The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,
OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.**

Assets, January 1st, 1887	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1887	\$21,137,179
Insurance in force about	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about	130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company can give such large dividends to policy holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE a policy.

A. S. RENDUELL,
Agent at Newfoundland

like to know, in place of a railway? He wants the government to point out what economical measures they shall adopt to meet the expenses of this great undertaking.

MR. GRIEVE—I shall not support those resolutions unless the government pledge themselves beforehand to economise in a considerable degree our present expenses. If the government are going to increase the annual expenditure of this colony by \$400,000, they should lay before us a scheme of how they are going to meet such a large outlay.

MR. MORINE—When Mr. Grieve voted for the Placentia railway did he rise and say unless you show me how you are going to economise other matters in connection with the public service I shall oppose it? Is the hon. member aware that we never had a surplus of revenue to our credit since he was a member of the government.

MR. GRIEVE—We have passed through critical times that no other government had to contend with.

(to be continued.)

THE DAILY COLONIST.

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1889.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

No Interference with our Local Industries.

The report of the legislature on the French Shore question, in another column, contains an expression of the mind of the country on this subject. No matter what else the representatives of the several constituencies may differ about, they are unanimous upon the necessity of presenting an united front in defence of what they consider the common interests of Newfoundlanders, to exercise the full rights of citizenship in this colony. It is high time that the vexed questions in dispute were settled, in order that the people of the West Coast should not be disturbed in their possessions, and that the further colonization of the colony should not be retarded. We think it only right that Mr. Carty should receive due credit for having this matter brought to its present stage in the Legislature, which we trust will be the forerunner of a satisfactory settlement being effected, without much further delay. In the meantime, we would advise any person whose property on the French Shore is molested, to take such legal steps against the offender, as would be taken against any burglar, or malicious destroyer of property in any other part of the British Empire. If the Queen's Warrant won't run, in every part of Newfoundland, let the fact be known, and the reason proclaimed, and the remedy will soon be forthcoming.

Steamer Panther Ashore

ONE OF THE PORTIA'S CREW DROWNED.

The steamer Portia arrived today with flags half-mast. On making enquiry it was found that one of her crew was lost under the following circumstances. In passing "The Flower," near the North Head of Catalina, the steamer Panther was observed to be ashore. A boat was launched, and the tackle ran through the hands of the man in charge. The bow of the boat went down and threw the three men in the boat into the water. One of them, named Noah Clarke, of Trinity Bay, was unfortunately drowned. He leaves a family who live in St. John's. He was about 45 years of age. Every effort was made to save him by means of lowering another boat and throwing out life buoys. The Panther was got off after breaking two lines.

The Soils of Newfoundland.

In the course of a few days we will commence the publication of a carefully prepared paper on the "soils of Newfoundland," by Mr. James P. Howley, F.G.S. This, we believe, will be the first publication of the sort in this island, written by one who has given much observation and thought to the subject. We will, in a day or two announce the exact date when its publication will commence; and those interested in agriculture would do well to send in orders for copies of the COLONIST containing it.

The Holy Land Fund.

Received by the Bishop of St. John's, since last publication:

From St. John's.....	\$ 4.00
From Topsail and Kelligrew.....	9 44
From Portugal Cove.....	24.00
From St. Kyran's (Placentia Bay).....	140.00
From Pouch Cove.....	4.00
From Plasterock.....	18.00
From Renew's parish.....	30.00

Mr. Coleman and family have the public sympathy in the loss of his son, who died last week from diphtheria. He was a young man who, from his gentle manners and obliging disposition, was a general favorite. He was educated in the Christian Brothers' school, and gave much promise of future usefulness.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The French Shore Question.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

An Address to the Queen Adopted.

In the House of Assembly on Friday evening, Mr. Carty, member for St. George, submitted the report of the Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed for the purpose of considering the subject of British rights and French claims on the west and north-east coast of this colony. This report was, on motion, unanimously adopted, and a message was sent to the Legislative Council asking their concurrence in the same, and on motion of Hon. A. W. Harvey, in that chamber the report was also unanimously adopted.

On Saturday morning an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, setting forth the facts contained in the report passed both branches of the legislature, and was forwarded to His Excellency the Governor to be transmitted by him to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

The Select Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed for the purpose of considering the subject of British rights and French claims on that part of the coast of Newfoundland on which the French have Fishery privileges report that they have arrived at certain conclusions which are embodied in the following report and resolutions:—

The committee has had submitted to them the correspondence in reference to the interference with the rights of Messieurs Murphy and Andrews, British subjects, in the prosecution of their business, as lobster packers, at Hauling Point, in White Bay, during the fishery season of 1888.

This correspondence comprehends not only the statement and claim of Messrs. Murphy and Andrews, but also the collateral correspondence of His Excellency the Governor and the Imperial authorities, all of which, as laid before the committee, is appended hereto as a portion of this Report.

In connection with this, the committee have had occasion to consider the action of the Legislature in previous sessions, and the assurances of the Imperial government as given from time to time in confirmation of positions asserted and maintained by the colony in respect of the relative rights of British and French subjects under treaties between the two great powers.

The Committee in their present deliberations have been constrained to regard, as a prominent cause of difficulty, the new claims now attempted to be put forward by the French, which, in the case of Messrs. Murphy and Andrews, seem to involve the consideration not only of fishery, but also of Territorial rights.

The facts set forth in this correspondence and which, in their material points, are not the subject of dispute, warrant the Committee in expressing the opinion that in this, as in other cases, there has been displayed at times, on the part of the Imperial Authorities, a disposition to make undue concessions in fishery matters to the aggressive claims of the subjects of France, and to subordinate to politic or diplomatic exigencies the undoubted rights of British subjects, wherever such rights appeared to conflict with French assertions.

In the case of Messrs. Murphy and Andrews it is apparent that the French have asserted a right to take and can lobsters, and to erect factories for the purpose of preserving lobsters upon British territory.

The Committee cannot too strongly affirm the contention of this colony that the French have no right, under any existing treaties, to take lobsters for commercial purposes in any British territorial waters, and therefore *a fortiori* the Committee deny with vehemence the right asserted by the French of erecting factories for the purpose of canning lobsters, taken in British waters for purposes of exportation and sale.

The Committee are constrained to regard with regretful resentment, the fact, that in the case under consideration the removal of establishments erected by British subjects for the purposes of taking and canning lobsters has been enforced by subjects of France, and at the instance of the French authorities a French warship assisting and a British warship interfering to support the unwarranted contentions of the French.

By reason of these unwarranted claims, and by this interference with the rights of British subjects, much damage and loss have accrued, and many of Her Majesty's subjects have been deprived of the means of subsistence for their families. The Committee regard with reasonable apprehension and alarm the probability of further encroachments upon British rights being made or attempted by the French, which must be disastrous to the interests of our people.

The Committee are of opinion that the claims

of the French, in respect of the taking and preserving of lobsters, and salmon on any portion of the Coasts of this Island, are utterly without foundation and cannot be maintained: and that the action of French subjects in this behalf has been in violation of treaty obligations and of, international law, a gross trespass upon the rights of British subjects, and one for which an exemplary compensation should be demanded from the Government of France.

The Committee whilst not admitting that their conclusions in this behalf are open to discussion, would submit the following facts in support of their position, if these conclusions should be assumed to admit of argument:

- (1) Because it was declared by the TREATY OF UTRECHT that it should be unlawful for the French to erect buildings except those "necessary and usual for drying of Fish."
- (2) Because the Treaty of Paris (1763) restricted the liberty to "fishing and drying."
- (3) Because the Treaty of Versailles (1763) speaks of "the fishery assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht."
- (4) Because the declaration speaks of "the fishery" and "the method of carrying on the fishery which has at all times been acknowledged shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there."
- (5) Because the French King's Counter Declaration speaks of "the fishery on the coast of Newfoundland which has been the object of the new arrangements."
- (6) Because the Treaty of Paris (1814) declares that the French right of fishery "shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792."
- (7) Because there was no such industry as a Lobster Fishery in Newfoundland at any of these periods, and no such thing as a Lobster Fishery heard of until within a few years past, and the language used to describe "the fishery" which the French were entitled to pursue is utterly inapplicable to Lobster catching or to the erection of factories for making or canning Lobsters.

Having regard to all these facts, and the necessary deductions therefrom, the Committee are of opinion that in the assertion and protection of British rights in Newfoundland, and for the avoidance of discord, tumult and disturbance between the subjects of the two great Powers some firm and vigorous action should be taken—

- (1) In the matter of the protection of British fishermen in the prosecution of their lawful avocations as regards the lobster fishery;
- (2) In the resistance to the claims of the French now first asserted in respect to this new industry;
- (3) In the removal of all lobster factories or buildings in connection with the lobster fishery erected by French subjects upon Newfoundland territory; and
- (4) In the assertion and protection of the right of British subjects to the user of British Territory in Newfoundland for agricultural, lumbering or mining purposes, without the interruption, molestation or interference of the French under any pretended treaty claims.

In order to carry into effect the views of the Committee it is necessary to have the sympathy of the Imperial Authorities, and the support of the Imperial power, and the Committee are therefore of opinion and have—

Resolved,—That a humble address to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty should be forwarded by both branches of the Legislature of Newfoundland, setting forth the foregoing facts and conclusions.

Resolved,—That it should be the prayer of said address, that the matters hereinbefore referred to, should be taken into the consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers; that Her Majesty would graciously cause such action to be taken as would lead to the removal of all lobster factories or buildings connected with the lobster industry, erected by the French upon the territory of Newfoundland and to the prevention of any such erections in future: and that Her Majesty would cause it to be an instruction to the Commanders and Officers of Her ships engaged in the protection of the fisheries upon the coast of Newfoundland, that they should be aiding and assisting Her Majesty's subjects in this Island in the prevention of interference by the French with the prosecution of any lawful industries entered by British subjects.

Resolved,—That the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly be requested to confirm a joint address of both houses of the purport and with the prayers hereinbefore set forth.

Committee Room, May 31, 1889.

A. W. HARVEY, Chairman.
PHILIP CLEARY,
JAMES S. PITTS,
M. MONROE,
J. S. WINTER,
ALEX. J. W. MCNEILY,
M. H. CARTY,
P. J. SCOTT,
W. B. GRIEVE,
R. BOND,
D. MORISON,
G. H. EMERSON,
A. BRADSHAW.

THE LEPER PRIEST DEAD.

Fr. Damien Ends His Heroic Life

In the Molokai Settlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Rev. Fr. Damien, the leper priest of Molokai, died at Kalawa, Hawaii, on April 10. The barquentine W. H. Dimond, which arrived yesterday from Honolulu, brought the news.

Father Damien was born in Belgium in 1840. In 1873 he went to Hawaii to labor in the leper settlement at Molokai. This is one of the smallest of the group, whither all persons afflicted with leprosy are sent, under the most strict and vigilant supervision of the government. Formerly their condition, physical, moral and spiritual, was simply horrible, but Father Damien—the Rev. J. Damien de Veuster—changed all this. He worked for eleven years in health, but in 1884 there were forebodings, and in 1885 he showed unmistakable signs of leprosy. Writing to a friend in 1886, he says:

"Having no doubt of the real character of my disease, I feel calm, resigned and happier among my people. Almighty God knows what is best for my sanctification, and with that conviction I say daily a good fiat voluntas Tua. Please pray for your afflicted friend and remember me and my unhappy people to all servants of the Lord."

Mr. Ballantyne, in a recent magazine article on Father Damien's work, says:

"What a wonderful change this devoted man has worked everywhere in this abandoned islet! When he first reached it, the lepers were in a state of the most terrible degradation. 'In this place there is no law,' was the saying current among them. Though the other Hawaiian islands had abolished idolatry and adopted Christianity, in Molokai—where there was no missionary, no priest—the old paganism and all its horrible consequences reigned supreme. To make bad worse, the people had discovered a root which, when cooked and distilled in a very crude way, produced an intoxicating liquor of the most frightful kind, making those who drank it more like beasts than men. But Fr. Damien came, a priest and a teacher, among these abandoned, dying wretches. At first, as he says himself, his labors seemed to be almost in vain. But his kindness, his charity, his sympathy and his religious zeal had not long to wait before their influence was felt. Before he reached Molokai, the leper settlement was squalid, hideous, almost hellish; now it is a peaceful, law-abiding community, presenting an attractive and even on some sides a cheerful appearance. It is a colony of neat, white-washed wooden cottages, some of them standing in the pasture-lands, some among fields of sweet potatoes, some even having their verandas and gardens of bananas and sugar-canes."

In 1886 the Rev. H. B. Chapman, a clergyman of the English Church and Vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell, was able to send nearly a thousand pounds to Damien, most of the subscriptions coming from the poor. Damien, in January, 1887, sent his acknowledgment in a letter of delightful simplicity, beginning:

MY REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Your two letters of Dec. 1, with inclosed draft for £975, arrived safely on the 17th inst. May your highly appreciated endeavor to assist my unfortunate people be as a magnetic point to attract special graces upon you, your family and all the generous contributors, and thus be verified in each and every one of you the words of the Holy scripture, *Benefacit animæ suæ vir misericors*, "A merciful man doeth good to his own soul."

During the first week in February last, a pale, frail little woman in spectacles, arrived in New York on a steamship from Liverpool. She brought a dozen pairs of black silk half-hose, a large supply of red flannel underwear for men, and a complete set of priest's vestments, beautifully embroidered and exquisitely fine. The custom house officials accused her of attempting to smuggle the articles into this country. She protested and declared they were for Father Damien, the leper priest of the Sandwich Islands, and that she was on her way there to carry them to the noted priest. The officials did not believe her and refused to release the articles until the 50 per cent. duty was paid.

It was finally arranged that they should be shipped direct to San Francisco, there to be claimed on the departure of the ship that was to carry the lady to the Sandwich Islands. This was done and the lady a few days later followed them.

The lady was a Miss Fabian, an Englishwoman, who was exiling herself for life as a nurse to the leper-stricken wretches of the Sandwich Islands. When questioned she told this story:

"I am going out to Molokai as a volunteer nurse to the lepers there. It has been my intention for three years past, but it is only now that there is a hospital erected and a suitable shelter for women. As soon as this was done, I was notified, and now I am on my way. I can never return. When once I take up my work I

am an exile and an outcast as much as one of the poor wretches whom I shall nurse. I have a brother and two sisters in England whom I shall never see again, but it is so completely a spiritual ambition with me that I have been able to conquer even my love for them. There are six other women nurses there. Two years or more ago the call was sent out from the Church of Rome to over fifty orders of women, but only one responded, and that was at Syracuse, N.Y. Six sisters of the convent there have already gone. I am not seeking for notoriety, for reward, for anything save the spiritual comfort of doing for these dying creatures what their condition keeps others from doing."—New York World.

ONE OF THE WORST WAYS

Of Spreading Diphtheria.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—In Thursday's "Mercury" I noticed a code of directions from the Board of Health, and which, no doubt, if carried out, are very good. But there is one cause of spreading disease which the Board of Health seem to forget or perhaps it will be a little costly. Be it understood, I am not writing in the spirit of fault-finding; far from it. But to bring under the notice of the Board, this most important fact, I will confine myself to Hoylestown and Duckworth-street. There are two houses infected—three cases in one and two in the other—and the caution is put on each house, so as no persons are to enter, according to regulations.

Well, now the healthy members of those houses go out to town and buy and purchase all that is required in this shop and the other, I contend this is one of the worst ways of spreading it. It may be said that the healthy ones can't starve. What I would suggest is: that every house having diphtheria be closed and a constable placed near by, supposing there are two or more houses, and let him see that the people get their wants. Let the Board have special constables for such work, for it is ridiculous to see how they try and prevent it at Hoylestown. I suppose it is the same elsewhere. Trusting the Board will attend to these facts, otherwise all they will publish will do no good, for any reasonable person can see by this the way it is spreading; in fact, I am surprised it is not worse.

Yours, &c., HEALTH.

St. John's, May 30, 1889.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, will be celebrated next Sunday and following days.

Next Saturday, Vigil of Whitsunday, will be a day of fast and abstinence in this Diocese.

"I declare," said Noah, "I don't know where to put all these animals." "Why not leave out the flies and mosquitoes?" suggested the elephant.

The following is the doctors' report of diphtheria cases for the week beginning May 27th and ending June 2, 1889:—Number of new cases 65; number of deaths, 5; deaths of cases previously reported, 6; total number of cases now under treatment, 45—forty-five patients in all.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a parcel of rose-plants from Messrs. Dingee & Conard Co., Chester Co., Pa., through their energetic agent, Mr. F. W. Bowden. Many persons who have been supplied with these plants formerly, have been quite successful in cultivating roses, and have thus added to the beauty of their homes; and we have no doubt that any person who secures some of these plants and follows the directions given, cannot fail to culture these most beautiful flowers.

MARRIAGES.

NORRIS-MEASON—On Saturday, 1st inst., by the Rev. Archdeacon Forristal, Richard Norris, of Witley Bay, to Miss Eliza Meason, of Harbor Main.

BIRTHS.

GARRETT—On the 31st of May, the wife of Mr. Henry Garrett, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COOK—This morning, of whooping-cough, Patrick, the youngest son of James and Margaret Cook, aged 9 months.

KENNY—This morning, of heart disease, Frederick John, the third son of Caroline and the late Thomas Kenny, aged 18 years. Funeral tomorrow, Tuesday, at 2 30 o'clock, from his late residence Duke of York-street; friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

MCNAMARA—At Low Point, Conception Bay, on Saturday, 1st inst., after a long and painful illness, Patrick McNamara, aged 35 years.—R.I.P.

MALONE—On the 31st ult., after a short illness, Michael Malone, in the 86th year of his age.

ROCHFORD—Yesterday, of convulsions, Johnny, beloved child of John and Johanna Rochford, aged 1 year and 4 months.

WHITTEN—This morning, of water on the brain, Freddie, aged 8 months, the youngest child of Henry and Ellen Whitten.

PEASE.

Now landing ex. s.s. Bonavista, from Montreal, 100 brls Canadian Round Pease

50 half-brls Canadian Round Pease

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.